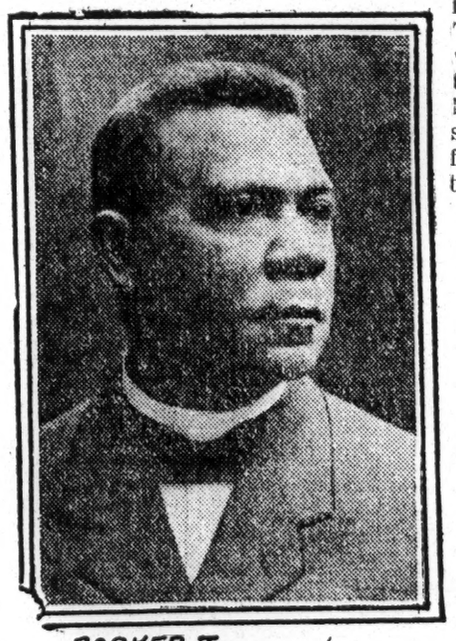
Temperance – 1915

# Bryan Pledges Booker T. Washington At Big Carnegie Hall Temperance Rally



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PH.D.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Chautauqua lecturer, temperance advocate and Secretary of State, came to town last night and gave Demon Rum a big wallop at an enthusiastic temperance rally, at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the National Abstainers Society.

When Mr. Bryan, who was the principal speaker, had finished his address, several hundred persons signed cards pledging themselves to stay on the water wagon. Dr. Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, who occupied a seat on the platform and made a brief speech, was one of those who signed pledges.

## ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

**May 1, 1914**

**Wilson administration makes public its anti-trust bill.**

# TEXAS BREWERS BRIBE COLORED VOTERS

The Guardian

1/23/15

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 19.—Open exploitation of the Negro by agents of the brewing companies seeking to control the political situation in Texas, as is alleged in one portion of the petition filed by Attorney-General Looney t
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The section ... dealing with alleged tampering with the Negro vote particularly concerns itself with alleged wholesale poll tax payments by the brewers so as to enable the Negroes to vote. The poll tax law was passed in 1905 with the provision, "No one shall knowingly give money to a citizen to pay his poll tax," and providing penalties of fines up to $100 for each offense or imprisonment for one month or both.

The total amount of money the ... rewing Association has spent upon poll tax for Negroes is to me unknown," says the Attorney-General in his petition. He adds that it will be shown to be very large. Letters and reports of brewery agents indicating they were fully aware that they were violating the state laws by poll tax payments ,are made part of the petition. IIn bringing up the subject of the poll tax scandal the Attorney-General, after showing how huge funds were raised by the brewers and sent into Texas, adds:

"But petitioner in this connection shows unto the court that among the general purposes and work therof, and for the accomplishment of which the aforesaid funds have been collected and used, have always been, and now are, the following, towit:

"1. The payment of poll taxes or the advancement of money therefor for many thousands of persons in Texas whose views and tendencies with respect to the subject matter of the elections herein referred to were known to and in accord with such association each year in order to qualify such persons for the exercise of the right to vote in such elections, and this is especially true with respect to qualifying members of the Negro race therefor."

In 1910 Paget in his report calls particular attention to his work resulting in as many poll taxes paid as previously, but also to the fact that 85 percent of the voting list is made up of laborers and Negroes. The report states:

"I herewith submit my report for the month of January, the busiest month this office has spent since its opening. It has been somewhat expensive, but considering the amount of work done, is only a trifle—and a very small trifle at that. All bills have not as yet been paid, but $2000 will cover all and every expense of the poll tax payments and the Brewers' Association can justly claim that come what may, submission or no submission, the pros are beaten. It is not alone that as many poll taxes have been paid as last year—but it is the men who paid them. Eighty-five per cent are laboring men and Negroes."

In September of that year Paget reports:

"The open season for poll taxes has again come around and I hope this year it will not be left till January before any practical work is done."

Next month he reports: "In the latter portion of the month poll tax matters have given us much concern. The sentiment has been aroused in various parts of the State, and more especially amongst the Colored brethren, to get into line and pay their taxes. In almost every city in the State meetings are being held and Colored poll tax clubs are being formed.

"The office was very busy. We got out some very valuable statistics. If a detailed report of all the work done by the office was given it would make too extended a paper. I will, therefore, close with the remark that the payment of poll taxes is today the vital question."

**Says Brewers Backed Leagnues**

In forwarding the payment of poll taxes for the Negroes the Attorney-General alleges that the brewers caused to be organized "The Rescue Association," "The Nationa lReform League," "Citizens' Forward Movement" and others, which the Attorney-General alleges were officered by agents of the brewers and designed solely to supply a means of getting Negroes together to supply their poll tax. As an indication of the nature of these organizations the petition sets forth:

"Prior to 1910, one J. L. Griffin, a Negro preacher, vulgarly known as 'Sin Killer Griffin,' and other Negroes formed an organization under the name of the 'Rescue Association of the United States of America and Africa,' and incorporated the same under the laws of the State, the charter granted to such organization authorizing it to engage in the work of rescuing, etc., fallen women. Such charter was secured in fraud upon the State and the public, and the purpose of such organization has never been such as named in its charter, but the purpose of such organization, and its members, has always been to do political work—principally amongst Negroes— for the Texas Brewers' Association and its members, and a large portion of such work, and one of the principal element of such purpose, has always been to secure the payment of poll taxes by Negroes so as to qualify them to vote in elections involving the questions of the lawful sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors in the State and the various counties and precincts thereof, and such purpose and work have been carried out in the guise and under the cover of such organization and its declared purposes. Such Negro organization has, from time to time, received financial and other aid from the Texas Brewers' Association and its members in order to assist it in doing such political work."

The Attorney-General says that the high-sounding names of these organizations were used to sign to letters addressed to Congressmen and politicians in other states in an effort to influence their action by leading them to believe they were receiving letters from organizations of influence.

# A NEW TASK IN RACE BUILDING.

The Dallas Express 1/23/15

**Editorship Assigned to Rev. Dr. Alexander S. Jackson.**

Rev. Dr. Alexander S. Jackson, pastor of New Hope Baptist church of this city, has returned from his recent trip to Atlanta, Ga., and his round of the colleges for Christian education in half a dozen Southern states, on an unusual mission and a new phase of our great race-building problem. Dr. Jackson is, and has been, the president of the Southern Negro Anti-Saloon Federation since its organization at Atlanta in 1908, where every State

of the South and the District of Columbia were represented. The following item of news clipped from the Daily Atlanta Constitution, explains the nature of the recent meeting which Dr. Jackson attended:

"The officers of the Southern Negro Anti-Saloon Federation met here yesterday to arrange plans for the publication of literature in the form of tracts on the evil of strong drink and associated evils, such as gambling, brothels, profanity, indolence, dance halls, over-dressing, social impurity, prison slavery and crime, for general distribution among the masses of the race throughout the South. The Negro colleges will be largely looked to to produce the literature by competitive writings by their graduates and under-graduates.

"The officers attending the meeting are Rev. Alexander S. Jackson, the president, of Dallas, Texas; Bishop H. M. Turner, chairman of the literature committee; Bishop J. S. Flipper, treasurer, with the following other members of the executive committee of the federation: Drs. E. R. Carter, P. James Bryant, Rev. J. A. Bush, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, dean of Gammon Theological Seminary; Drs. E. P. Johnson, F. R. Sims and W. A. Fountain, president of Morris Brown university.

"Rev. Dr. Alexander S. Jackson was unanimously elected editor of all the literature for newspaper and tract publications which the college will produce. Rev. Drs. J. A. Bush, E. P. Johnson and Bishop J. E. Flipper, were elected the Committee on Ways and Means. It was left with the editor, Dr. Jackson, to lay the matter before the presidents and deans of the colleges and secure their co-operation."

**Some Preamble Statements and Resolutions as to the Publication of Tracts on Moral Problems by the Literature Committee of the Southern Negro Anti-Saloon Federation.**

**Statements.**

I. The inculcation of moral principles which secure the consent of the will to what is right, must ever be chiefly relied upon to secure permanent moral results, whatever other resorts may contribute to that end.

II. Multitudes of the young people of the race, who live beyond the range of the good work of our churches and Christian schools, are sadly in need of help in the formation of right moral habits, whom we must reach, for they are the serious and perilous problems in our task of building the race.

III. The ability to read is an attainment which is now almost universally possessed by our masses.

IV. As a further supplement to the good being done by the churches and schools and a considerable portion of Negro Journalism, there is much promise of good from the more extensive use of the printed page, with its silent message and appeal to the youths who are leading aimless and downward lives.

Therefore, be it Resolved,

I. That the Federation undertake the creation and publication of a literature on every phase of the moral problems which are upon our hands for the wisest treatment, in this day and generation—in pursuance of the reform work for which the Federation was brought into existence in 1909.

II. That his literature take two forms in the beginning, viz:

First.—Well written articles for the columns of the Negro press of the South.

Second.—The best brief, logical, heart-warm, articles to be published in tracts for general distribution and use in connection with personal mission work through the churches and schools among the masses.

III. That the Christian colleges be largely looked to for the furnishing of this written matter, through their under-graduates, by competitive efforts under the supervision and the selection by instructors of that which is of the highest merit for the purpose proposed and let these productions into the hands of this Federation for publication and service as above stated.

IV. That the evil of strong drink shall be the principle problem for treatment and together with this, also many associated evils, lists of subjects to be submitted to the presidents and deans of our colleges, that they may choose what their students may write upon.

## Maryland Next

As the legalized sale of whiskey is driven from one state it intensifies the evil in another state. Anticipating this condition the people of Maryland are already making plans to inaugurate a prohibition campaign in that state. And it is gratifying to know that the movement is starting among the colored citizens.

The Baltimore Afro-American Ledger has been making some investigations to ascertain what effect the liquor traffic was having upon the colored population of Baltimore and found out that there were in that city approximately one hundred saloons that depended almost entirely upon Negroes' patronage; that colored men spent in these saloons an average of $2,121, a day or three-quarters of a million dollars a year for drink. Then our contemporary made some striking observations, which we quote:

"If the allegations which are made in an article found in another column, which was prepared at our special request, are true, then they are, to say the least, astounding, and the sooner Maryland goes dry the better it will be for our people as well as the community in which we live. Just to think of it, more than a half million dollars a year spent in drink by colored people alone in Baltimore City, to say nothing of the amount spent outside of the city in the counties.

"A hundred saloons which depend entirely on the trade of colored people and they spending at the rate of over two thousand dollars a day, more than enough to care for all of the churches in the city, and then some left over. At the rate of twenty-one hundred dollars a day colored people could buy two houses a day, pay for them in cash. This is more money than is spent on the education of all the colored children in Baltimore; more money than as spent on shoes for the whole community of colored people, and in all probability more money than is spent in bread. The question arises. can we afford to spend this awful amount of money, or rather can we afford to to waste this amount of money as poor as we are and for such small wages as we are compelled to work for? Can we afford to take the bread out of the mouths of our children, the clothes off their backs, the shoes off their feet to waste in this profligate manner? To say the least it is an outrage."

"This is not all. When we count the waste of time that is spent by hundreds of men loafing around saloons, the loss of time from their work, of those who have work, by reason of drink; when we count up the time that is lost in the Police Stations and the City Jail, as well as the costs paid for disorderly conduct arising out of the drink habit, the amount is in all probability doubled. If this money was put in food, clothing, in purchase of houses, in churches, in education, in business, what a tremendous force we would be in the community. It is time for the forces that believe in helping to change these conditions, to get real busy and help the good old commonwealth of Maryland to do what Virginia has done. 'Go Dry.'"

## NATIONAL SESSION OF PROHIBITIONISTS

**NATIONAL BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA.**

The Anti-Saloon League of America is building a program including the great speakers in this country for the National Biennial Convention, which will be the greatest convention of temperance forces ever held in any country. This convention will be held on the Steel Pier at Atlantic City from July 6th to 9th inclusive.

Because of several facts, this convention promises to draw more attention from both friends and foes of prohibition than any other gathering that ever has been held. Since the holding of the convention at Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1913, great strides have been made in temperance reform. The vote in the House of Representatives, when the prohibition amendment received a majority of the votes cast; the imperial edict whereunder Russia has become a prohibition nation; the voting dry, in November, of five out of seven states voting; the great attention which the industrial world is giving to the temperance issue; the making dry of the American navy; the pronouncement of the Catholic convention at Niagara Falls, and the general denunciation of the liquor traffic by other denominations; these and other great occurrences of the past year and a quarter are making all men take notice of the rapid advancement of the prohibition cause. Then, too, while the convention is being held, campaigns for statewide prohibition will be in progress in several states.

Truly, the attention of not only America but the entire world will be focused on Atlantic City during that week of July.

All persons shall be recognized as delegates who are appointed by local church, Sunday School, Gideons, Young People's Societies, Temperance Organizations, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., or District or Annual Associations, Synod or Conventions of a religious body, or by any State Board of Trustees or State Headquarters Committee or any other organization co-operative with the State Department. Each local organization as indicated in the above is entitled to one delegate and one alternate.

The League has rented what is known as the Million Dollar Pier, the great place for public assemblies at Atlantic City. This pier has upon it four large auditoriums, and in order to accommodate the people, addresses will be delivered in all the auditoriums at the same time. Arrangements will be made with some of the speakers to speak in the four auditoriums in order that all the people may heaer them.

If Pastors, Y. M. C. A. Secretaries and others entitled to representation will forward at once the names and addresses of their delegates and alternates to the Anti-Saloon League of America, Westerville, Ohio, literature and other information will be mailed to them immediately.

At mid-night Wednesday, June 30th, 1915, Alabama entered the column of Prohibition States, and the State-wide prohibition law went into effect. We hope never to see the open saloon in this State again, although the next State election may see a great struggle over this question.

One of the great drawbacks to our race has been the open saloon and now that it is gone we hope that it is gone forever.

We hope that the Negroes of Alabama will help upphold the law and make this a banner State in the matter of law observance and enforcement.

## BROOKLYN WOMAN AT W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Mrs. Sylvia A. Harris of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ, Brooklyn, N. Y., was a delegate to the forty-second annual convention of the W. C. T. U., held in Ithaca, N. Y., September 29 to October 4.

Mrs. Harris is the superintendent of department work among our people in New York State, and represented the eight hundred members in the State. The work is progressing very well and all of the 553 delegates, representing 40,460 members, had favorable reports to render. The delegates were welcomed at Cornell University, where a recital was given in their honor and a lecture was delivered by the president.

## WILL PROTEST AGAINST SALOON

Leading residents of the Northwest section of the city are preparing to enter a protest before the Board of Liquor License Commissioners against the removal of the saloon of Oscar E. Goede from 822 Druid Hill avenue to 818, corner of Moore street. The latter property was built two years ago and Goede, at that time, vainly sought to have his licnese transferred. Objection was made that the saloon was too near the Druid Hill avenue school. The hearing against the latest application for a transfer will take place on April 19.

Temperance-1915

## THE NEGRO AND UPLIFT MOVEMENTS.
## HOW RACE PREJUDICE RULES IN ALMOST ALL OF THEM.

### Programs of Racial Discrimination.

Those who take leadership in the so-called Uplift Movements would probably be the first to deny that they entertain feelings of racial prejudice against the Negro people, yet it is a matter of comment, more or less common among thoughtful men of the race, that there is more race prejudice in these so-called Uplift Movements than among any other groups of people.

It is a strange thing that this race prejudice, in carrying forward these movements, never manifests itself against the Germans as Germans, against Italians as Italians, against Poles as Poles, or against any other group of our alien population. But wherever the Negro, who is a native-born citizen, is concerned, immediately race prejudice rears its ugly head, and the leaders in these Uplift Movements find themselves helpless; that is, too weak to undertake a straight-out, stand-up position in opposition to such racial prejudice!

Our attention has lately been called to the attitude and activities of the so-called Anti-Saloon League, one of these Uplift Movements, and its officers. It seems that most of their activities during the past six or eight years have been devoted to the south. Taking advantage of the disfranchising laws of that section, which exclude the Negro from voting, the officers of the Anti-Saloon League have gone to the southern white voters with the cunning plea that their fight for prohibition in the south is not aimed so much at the whites as at the Negroes of the south.

Orators have gone up and down the land from North Carolina to Texas insiduously instilling the doctrine that the prohibition movement is designed to take from the reach of the Negro in the cities and towns the opportunity to indulge his preference for malt or vinous beverages, while permitting whites to get and use all they desire for themselves.

Of course, this plea has not fallen upon unwilling ears, as any plea when addressed to the ignorance and prejudice of southern whites, calculated to rob the Negro of some privilege or right possessed by themselves, is always sure of being taken up by these ignorant whites and endorsed.

Doctor Robert E. Jones, editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* at New Orleans, La., is one of the best known and one of the most unselfish leaders of the Negro people. So flagrant was the prejudice shown by the representatives of the Anti-Saloon League in Louisiana that Dr. Jones was moved to editorial protest against the discriminations shown by the so-called Flying Squadron of the League. The Negro people of Louisiana constitute nearly one-half of the population of the State of Louisiana. They were entirely ignored and spurned when the Anti-Saloon League launched its movement in Louisiana. Not only is the Negro generally excluded from all meetings held in the interest of and by whites, but nothing was done to tie to the movement the influence of the colored people as represented by their ministers and business men. In view of the prejudiced disposition of the so-called Flying Squadron, Dr. Jones wrote in his paper a full statement which is called to the attention of the Negro people that they may know what they have to expect when they are dealing with such "Uplifters."

The editorial statement follows:

"Moreover, recognizing the situation we face in this city and in the South, the colored citizens of this city made an effort to secure the services of at least one of these speakers in order that the Negro population might be somewhat aroused on the Temperance question. The State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League was written, the chairman of the committee in charge in New Orleans was written, and other efforts were made. The Ministerial Alliance, composed of all the colored ministers in the city, appointed a special committee to co-operate. No response came.

"During the presence of the Flying Squadron in the State, the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in session in Alexandria, Bishop Nuhali Luccock presiding. This conference had upwards of two hundred ministers attending, with a local membership throughout the State of eighteen thousand, with an additional constituency of at least thirty thousand. At the time this conference was in session a member of the Flying Squadron was invited by Bishop Luccock and the conference to address the body and agreed to fix an hour that was convenient to the speaker. There was no effort to yield to this invitation, nor was there a response.

"We reluctantly call attention to this matter because if we could be forgotten and absolutely eliminated and thereby win the temperance fight we would be willing, but this procedure would not win. **We will, no doubt, be told that this is a political fight and that the Negroes have been disfranchised; that is correct in part, but twenty-five thousand Negroes in the State of Louisiana could qualify immediately on the property and literacy test. Five thousand Negroes and more paid their poll taxes in the city of New Orleans this last year.** These the temperance forces ignore and the saloon forces allure. The saloon people never lose an opportunity to be friendly with every man, and more particularly the Negro, when he knows that the temperance forces offer him the cold shoulder. **Notwithstanding this, there are some saints who will throw up their hands in holy horror because the Negro does not lay himself out whole soul and body with the temperance movement, and a few representative Negroes are berated because they do not land the suffrage of the race bodily on the side of temperance.**

"The State of Texas was lost to the saloon because of the procedure of the temperance forces in that State. **It was circulated that that was a white man's fight** and the temperance people participated in this, and if they had the narrow margin of the Negro vote Texas would have been a dry State to-day."

This newspaper is unequivocally opposed to that kind of prohibition which when the Negro is concerned prohibits, and which does not prohibit when the white man is concerned. This newspaper is absolutely opposed to any movement—Woman's Suffrage Movement, Prohibition Movement or any other movement—which seeks to discriminate against our people. This newspaper is opposed to the Anti-Saloon League and to any League of similar character which expects to use the Negroes to pull chestnuts out of the fire for them and which holds them up to scorn, or which discriminates against them.

Throughout this whole country our people should be on the alert, and when these evangels from the north go swooping down upon them there should be a straight-out insistence as to whether or not they are to be ignored in the movement or movements, or subordinated to the low level of abject compliance with such "orders" or "instructions" as may be given a few of the more complacent element among us.

There is no use mincing words in a matter of this kind. The Negro in the past has been used by white men drawing large salaries from these various movements, while the Negro has complacently accepted subordinate relationships, while these white officers have paraded themselves around the country as having delivered the Negro vote, or the Negro influence, in certain directions.

It has been all too true that when the officers of these organizations have gone south they have been quite willing—in fact, all too willing—to accept the dictation of the southern white leaders in the south as to what their attitude toward the Negro people should be. Hobson and other small white men have warned those leaders against doing anything that would seem to complicate the so-called race question of such marplots.

If the Negro is to help the Anti-Saloon League fight in its battles in the future he has a right to demand the privilege of having some part in connection with the managing of these various campaigns. Our leaders should insist upon serving upon precisely the same terms of recognition as the white men supporting the movement.

So far as we are concerned, this newspaper stands with President Wilson in his position, namely, that prohibition is a matter which should be left to the individual counties and individual states. It is not and should not be made a national question, but some of our men are likely to be on both sides of this question. There are likely to be honest differences among us as there are among white men. Ringing declarations, however, should be made by our men everywhere that they are done with men who are ashamed to work with them on the level of equality. If these men are ashamed of us before winning their battle, they are more ashamed of us after they have won their battles.

Throughout the south, even now in those cities where prohibition exists, attempts are made to use the Negroes as bootleggers and as sneaks. The white men who use these Negroes go scot free, and so we are between the upper and nether millstones. We are ground to death between those who fight for prohibition and those who use the Negro against prohibition.

It should be our purpose everywhere to insist that the Liliputians who dominate these organizations shall not be allowed to have full sway. They should not be permitted to elevate prejudice and racial discrimination over and above fair, square dealing. He that is ashamed of us needs us not in his business. Neither do we need him in ours.

Dr. Jones has spoken out most bravely in calling attention to the narrow-mindedness and to the littleness of some of the men in charge of this movement in the south. Our leaders everywhere should insist upon square dealing, and even while standing for prohibition should put their race first, and should insist upon recognition without reference to the prejudices which usually govern and control such movements.

## E-WIDE IN TENNESSEE

### The Falsehoods of Prohibition Orators —Hypocrisy and Embitterment the Usufruct, Outlawry the Example—Crime on the Increase.

## TRUTH FOR KENTUCKIANS

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

I have just read in an issue of your paper where Senator J. C. W. Beckham and Judge E. C. O'Rear addressed a crowd of voters at Mayfield in favor of State-wide prohibition for Kentucky, and each made some kindly reference to Tennessee as a State that had routed King Alcohol and decreased intemperance, at the same time making for general peace and prosperity. Seeing these references to my own State by these very prominent gentlemen, I wondered if they really knew anything about prohibition in Tennessee, and if knowing, why they kept the truth away from their audience. Readers of the Courier-Journal know something of conditions in Tennessee, and I trust that before they follow our lead and saddle prohibition on Kentucky Senator Beckham and Judge O'Rear will be fair enough to tell what the ghastly experiment has cost us in morals and dollars.

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### Mongrel Misgovernment.

For eight long years Tennessee has been the worst harassed State in the Union. I except no State. Crime has run all the way from petty thievery to grand larceny and murder. The courts have been full of crime since the adoption of prohibition. In 1908, the last year of a licensed liquor traffic in Tennessee, the cost of criminal prosecutions was $158,000. Official figures submitted to the present Legislature show that last year the State spent $342,000 in the prosecution of criminals. This indicates an increase of crime of more than 100 per cent. under prohibition. Public morals were never so low in Tennessee as they have been under prohibition. Hate has thrived on the issue and pessimism has succeeded hate until dry rot is plain to the naked eye. These statements may sound extravagant to the reader, but they are borne out by facts easily ascertainable.

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### Bastard Morality.

The moral side of prohibition in Tennessee does not exist. It is immoral from start to finish. Trade and traffic in office have been constant as a means to keeping the law on the statute books. A hybrid party, carrying neither the elephant of Republicanism nor the donkey of democracy on its shield, but having office for its chief stock in trade, and the destruction of property as its end, placed Tennessee in the prohibition column. And the Democrats finally submitted to the prohibition yoke as an expedient for getting back into power. When they got in, the people had a look into the treasury. It was like one set of prohibitionists turning the light on the acts of another set. But, let the State treasury speak for itself.

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### Immense Financial Losses.

No sooner had the State thrown away nearly a half million dollars a year in revenue from a licensed liquor traffic than the collecting and disbursing officials began having trouble over finances. There was not money enough to pay the obligations of the State without borrowing or kiting bills. When the present Legislature made an investigation, they discovered a deficit of $1,022,000 in the revenues of the State. This deficit was officially re-

ported by an investigating committee during the month of March. Short-time notes have been sold to cover it, the notes to be added to the bonded debt of the State in July and converted into thirty-year bonds. The State already had a bonded indebtedness of $11,645,000, all of which must be refunded this year. Our bonded debt after July 1 will be approximately $12,500,000—getting back to almost what it was a quarter of a century ago. Until prohibition crippled the finances of the State, annual payments were being made on the principal of this debt, but the prohibition administration suspended the sinking fund law thereby suspending payments on the debt. Suspension was made necessary by the loss of revenue from the prohibition law. Extravagant administration added to the trouble with finances also. Taxes have been increased. Let me quote from the State Manufacturers' Association. The tax commission of that organization said in a report a year ago: "There is a tendency throughout the State to increase taxes on an already overburdened people, both by constant increase of the assessment as well as the rate. Economy in public affairs, whether State, city or county, is the exception and not the rule." Since that report was made the Legislature has adopted a revenue and assessment bill that increases privilege taxes throughout the State from 40 to 100 per cent. The bill also finds a number of new subjects for taxation. Through various devices for increasing the tax burden the people of the State are now paying about twice as much money into public treasuries as they paid before the adoption of the prohibition law. And yet deficits appear in both State and municipal revenues. The city of Nashville recently issued bonds in the sum of $987,000 to make up a deficit in its revenues, caused for the most part by the operations of the prohibition law. Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga are in similar trouble.

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### Higher Taxes.

Prohibition orators throughout the country point to Tennessee as a shining example of the good that follows the adoption of State-wide prohibition. They argue that receipts from taxation laws put more money in the public treasuries than was put there before prohibition was adopted, and that this fact is evidence of abounding prosperity. If they would tell their audiences the truth, it would appear that property has advanced in value in Tennessee for purposes of taxation only. The additional money for support of the Government has been squeezed from the people by higher taxes. Every well-informed man in Tennessee knows this, and if he be not blinded by unreasoning prejudice he will admit it just as the admission has been made by the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association in the paragraph I have quoted.

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### General Depression.

The cities of Tennessee are full of vacant business houses. An actual count of vacant business houses in this city a week ago showed 187, practically all of which have been made vacant by the retirement of firms formally engaged in the liquor traffic. Many of these houses have been vacant four years or longer. This count was made by a local newspaper and published in its columns only a few days ago. I have been a newspaper man in Tennessee for thirty years, and I do not recall a period in all of that time when there was so little life in the old State as there is now. The people are pessimistic with regard to the future for the reason that the work of the moral reformers promises to be carried into other fields, principally those of proprietary medicines and tobacco. A bill came very near passing through the Legislature a month ago that, if adopted, would have barred from sale in drug stores all medical preparations containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol. It had the active support of many of the prohibition leaders, one of whom declared publicly that it was favored by the Governor himself. There is no secret here about the attitude of prohibition leaders toward tobacco. They are opposed to its use in any and all forms, and some of the less guarded of speech declare that "tobacco will be the next object of attack." The meat in the cocoanut is that your moral reformer—your reformer of other men's habits and tastes—is never satisfied. It seems to be their self-appointed duty to enact laws for the government of other men, and when one field is captured they move to another.

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### Misstatements.

Judge O'Rear applauded Russia in his Mayfield speech, if he was correctly quoted, for the recent ukase against vodka. He seems to have lost sight of the fact that even the Czar is more liberal with his subjects than Tennessee and Kentucky are with their citizens. The Russian order did not stop the sale of beer and wine in restaurants. If the keeper of a restaurant in Tennessee is caught serving beer and wine to his guests, he is fined and sent to the workhouse for from thirty days to six months. We would be glad to have the Russian system in Tennessee, and Kentucky will be glad to have it if the State-widers carry their point. But the spectacle of Kentucky statesmen mounting the hustings and eulogizing the crowned heads of Europe for taking away the privileges of their subjects by word of mouth, is the strangest part of the matter to me.

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### A Warning To Us.

Kentucky seems to have made the same mistake that was made in Tennessee—that of temporizing with prohibition movements until it is probably too late. But if the citizenship of the State will exert itself, a thing that it failed to do in Tennessee, the blight of State-wide prohibition may yet be escaped. I would warn the people of Kentucky against the thing. It is immoral at the core. It will produce discord, retard State growth and intensify hate if adopted. Such has been our experience in Tennessee, and the people of the two States are much alike in temperament. Kentucky will suffer more than Tennessee, however, if State-wide prohibition is adopted, for the simple reason that you have so much more capital invested in distilleries and breweries.

JAMES G. RICE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 26, 1915.

# WHITES DEBAUCH ALASKAN NATIVES

Constitution 1-20-15

## Commissioner Jones Says, in His Report to Wilson. Wives and Daughters Dishonored—Liquor Used.

Washington, January 19.—A scathing arraignment of the treatment of Alaskan natives by the whites is coupled with charges of wholesale and continual violation of liquor laws and statutes to protect fish and fur-bearing animals of Alaska and the Pribilof and Aleutian islands in a report submitted to President Wilson and Secretary Redfield today by Dr. E. Leston Jones, deputy commissioner of fisheries.

Dr. Jones recently returned from Alaska, where he spent six months making a survey of the fishing and fur seal industries and studying the administration of the various islands. He continued that proper regulation would be facilitated by giving full authority over the industries to the department of commerce. He also recommended immediate measures for protection of the natives and rehabilitation of their morals.

**No Regard for Sanctity of Home.**

"The white man's lack of care and regard for the sanctity of the native's home is the crime in Alaska," the report says. "In many sections the wife and daughters are dishonored, and any resistance from the husband father or brother is overcome by threats and bribes and liquor until even the men have all their best impulses and senses deadened and seem to be unmanned.

"Wherever the white man has settled the saloon prevails and that has had more to do with the ruination of the Indian and the Aleut than all other causes. In sections where the saloon is not found liquor reaches the natives in the form of pay and bribes.

"I am advised by reliable authority that up to this year there had not been a single conviction by a jury in Alaska. I am glad to say that there has been a change of sentiment and feeling against those who do not regard the laws as serious, and recently the juries in two courts have brought in verdicts against those who had disobeyed the law."

In one instance, the report says, a commissioner, a deputy marshal and deputy clerk of a court "were actually interested in a cannery and did everything in their power to see that their private interests were not molested and that their company was not prosecuted after it had been found violating the law.

**Demoralized Atmosphere.**

"There is a generally demoralized and bad atmosphere among the natives," concludes the report; "it was told me by one of those who had been entrusted with care of the natives that it was as common for them to use obscene and indecent language as it is for us to talk about the weather. This is the keynote of the whole situation.

"It was the duty of the government employees who have been sent there in the past to protect these people and it was expected that their examples would improve their minds instead of demoralize them. In other words, the natives would reflect exactly the atmosphere created by the talk and actions of the United States employees."

The commissioner suggests adoption of closed seasons, especially for salmon, and urgently indorses government inspection of the product of every cannery in Alaska.

The Alabama Legislature is now drawing to a close. It has put itself squarely on record as being a Negro-hating organization. As we have said before we do not understand the prohibitionists of Alabama. They hate and abuse Negroes more than the whiskey people do. They would prohibit the manufacture and sale of whiskey but they themselves need to be prohibited from abusing and vilifying our race and legislating against our people. The Alabamian does not believe in the kind of temperance they believe in. They believe in a temperanc that relates to whiskey only. We believe in a temperance based on Righteousnes and Justice and these know no race o color. We do not believe that the men who make up the Prohibition Party in Alabama tod will be able to keep whiskey out of this State or to ever keep the saloons closed. They are not true prohibitionists; they are politicians. They are hostile to Negro education; and there is a strong sentiment in the Legislature to pass any legislation that will prove humiliating to the Negro race. The Alabamian has no confidence in the fairnes or justice of the present Prohibition-Political Party in Alabama.

(By the Associated Press)

NEW YORK, May 1.

For half an hour after the close of a meeting under the auspices of the National Abstainers' union, at which Secretary of State William J. Bryan was the principal speaker. Mr. Bryan sat at a small table on the rostrum at Carnegie hall and signed pledges of total abstinence with hundreds of people in the audience. He said if he was unable to meet the demands of the people present he would spend Sundays signing and returning the cards, if his hearers would forward them to him in Washington.

At the close of Secretary Bryan's address William S. Bennet, chairman of the meeting, announced that among the persons at the meeting who signed a pledge card was Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

### Booker Washington Talks

Dr. Washington was introduced, and said that the greatest menace to his race in the south had been intemperance, and that he would go back to his people in the south and work for temperance among the negroes.

A letter was read from Cardinal Gibbons, who indorsed the purpose of the meeting.

The secretary, in urging total abstinence, referred to restrictive measures which some of the belligerent nations have taken against intoxicants.

"The use of drink has been found to be so destructive of efficiency that the belligerent governments, not on moral grounds, but purely on economic grounds, have been compelled to resort to restrictive measures," he said. "The aeroplane that drops its bomb from above and the submarine which shoots its torpedo from below are less to be feared than the schooner that crosses the bar."

### Bars City Employes' Drinking

FRANKLIN, Pa., May 1.—Mayor F. W. Brown today issued an order that all city employes who drink intoxicants habitually shall be dropped from the pay roll, on the ground that there are too many Franklin people in need of bread to warrant the city paying out money to men who spend it for liquor.

Nashville Tenn. Banner. AUG 1915

# NEGRO COUNTY VOTES OUT INTOXICANTS

By Associated Press.

Baltimore, August 1.—St. Mary's county, southern Maryland, in which there is a large negro population, has voted to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Of the twenty-three counties in the state, thirteen now are wholly or in greater part "dry."

Temperance – 1915

## THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

In Atlantic City from Wednesday to Friday of last week was held a great Biennial Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America. There were some eight thousand delegates, representing every state in the United States, all bent on one purpose, and that was the putting of the saloon out of business.

It was our pleasure to sit for hours and hear the reports from practically every state in the country, showing the progress of the Anti-Saloon League's work. As little as many think of it, more than half of the country to-day is for prohibition. The saloons are growing fewer and fewer each year, and what seemed to be a few years ago, a very wild dream, is now a possibility almost within arm's reach—the everlasting extermination of the saloon from our civilization.

In more than half of the states the saloon forces have been routed. In many of the states, liquor is not only not sold in the saloons, but not sold in the dining cars, and not permitted to be sent by express or freight into the state, and no liquor advertisement, of any sort, is permitted to appear, either in the papers printed in the state or in papers which are printed elsewhere and sold in the state. There are less than half a dozen states in the United States that have no regulation of the liquor traffic. Whereas some years ago the fight was for state prohibition, now it seems to be the universal opinion that the next great fight will be for national prohibition.

In 1916 a definite attempt will be made to capture the United States Congress, and the goal toward which all prohibitionists are working is a "Saloonless Nation in 1920." If the progress made during the past year should keep up it would not surprise us at all if the saloon would not be banished even earlier than that date.

As we sat in the different gatherings, in the auditorium of the Million Dollar Pier, and in the Hippodrome, there was but one regret which we experienced, and that was the absence of the brother in black. Seated, as we were, where we could view the audience, we counted less than twenty colored persons, and not more than a half a dozen of them were from points out of Atlantic City. We wondered what the great church organizations are doing. We wondered what the great civic organizations are doing. There is no greater curse upon the Negro race than the saloon, and it ought to interest our people more than any other in this country to see that the saloon is banished.

The saloon should have no grip upon us. The burden of the discussion of many of the men was the great power of the liquor brewers and distillers of this country. But there are no colored liquor brewers and distillers, and a very few liquor saloons among colored people. We make but little money out of it, but we do spend millions of dollars for it, and the poverty and immorality which result therefrom are incalculable. It is high time that the Negro church, through its ministry and its consecrated laymen; its missionary women and its Sunday schools, should come out without any equivocation, taking the highest possible ground against whiskey and the saloon. I trust that there may not be another meeting of this great movement in our country without a large representation of colored people.

# State-Wide Prohibition Wins Sweeping Victory At South Carolina Polls

### With One Exception the 15 Dispensary Counties Joined 30 "Dry" Counties in Voting Against Liquor.

### *"DRY" VOTE OVER DOUBLE THAT CAST FOR LIQUOR*

### Incomplete Returns Show 33,104 for Prohibition and 14,157 Against—Governor Manning Says He Will Enforce the Law.

Columbia, S. C., September 14.—South Carolina today adopted state-wide prohibition, to take effect January 1, 1916, according to almost complete unofficial returns gathered here tonight.

These returns showed that by a vote of more than two-to-one the state voted to do away with the present county option system of county dispensaries and to establish state-wide prohibition.

The vote, with nearly full returns from most of the counties, late tonight stood: For prohibition, 33,104; against prohibition, 14,157.

The total vote, while well over that cast in most general elections in South Carolina, is far below the customary total in the democratic primaries From present indications, it seems likely that the total will be in the neighborhood of 60,000.

**Gov. Manning to Enforce Law.**

Governor Manning, who was elected on a local option platform, after learning the result of the vote, gave out a statement saying that, the people having spoken, he would do his utmost for the enforcement of the law and would expect the support of all citizens in his policy.

Of the thirty counties already dry under the local option law, all gave varying majorities in favor of state-wide prohibition, the margin being large in most cases. Only one of the counties now having dispensaries is certainly on the local option side.

Charleston county, which contains the metropolis of the state, has gone decisively local option. In that county the vote stood nearly 10 to 1 against state-wide prohibition.

Richland county, in which is located Columbia, the capital and second city of the state, went largely for prohibition, the returns, with the bulk of the vote accounted for, being 1,144 for prohibition to 710 against. The larger towns of the up-country have long been prohibition territory, and their votes added to the majority piled up in these counties.

In Dorchester, a small county which now has the dispensary system, the local option vote is a few larger than that for prohibition, but later returns may change this.

**The Dispensary Counties.**

The 15 counties which now have dispensaries are Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Calhoun, Charleston, Dorchester, Florence, Georgetown, Jasper, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, Union and Williamsburg.

Of these Aiken, Calhoun, Florence, Jasper, Lexington, Georgetown, Orangeburg, Richland, Union and Williamsburg have voted for state-wide prohibition. Charleston has voted against it, and the others are still in doubt.

Under the law covering the election today, in which the choice was between state-wide prohibition and local option by counties under the dispensary system, the dispensaries in wet counties must go out of operation December 31 next.

**How Charleston Voted.**

Charleston, S. C., September 14.—In the city of Charleston, out of a total vote of 2,751, the total against prohibition was 2,488, or 90 per cent. The total vote in the state is not expected to exceed 60,000.

## THE HYPOCRISY OF THE LAW

In this country the majority can pass whatever laws it pleases. It can even tear up the Constitution of the United State by a constitutional amendment to that effect. We gained our liberty and the right to make laws for ourselves after a hard struggle and we think we enjoy the full blessings of liberty, but are we not abusing and destroying liberty by legislating ourselves to death?

Our propensity for making laws for others has become a mania. In many southern states prohibitive laws have been passed which the legislators and the electors who voted for them intend to apply only to the negroes. White men will break these laws with comparative impunity and the general contempt they will have for their own laws will react on themselves by increasing the spirit of lawlessness. Laws could be passed which would prevent habitual drunkards and lawbreakers from getting liquor, but the authorities never enforce such laws, so the whole liquor traffic is wiped out of legal existence and is then reorganized through underground channels that will bring whisky to the whites and keep it away from the blacks. Of course, it will not work because too many whites will try to make money out of the blacks.

In Maine and all other northern prohibtion states the farmers have thought it their duty to save the sinful city dwellers from drink; so they have voted for prohibition laws but they have always protected themselves from the perils of thirst by exempting cider and home-made wine. Cider or home-made wine can be fermented by a simple process so that it will contain ten per cent. or more of absolute alcohol which puts some "kick" into it. High proof whiskey contains fifty per cent of alcohol and good bar whiskey contains forty per cent. Strong cider produced by ordinary quick or forced fermentation is therefore one-fifth as strong as high proof whiskey and one-fourth as strong as good bar whiskey. Four glasses of cider equal one glass of ordinary whiskey. The farmer who drinks a pint of cider absorbs the equivalent in alcohol of two big or three average drinks of whiskey, which is enough for any man. These are cold facts. How much strong cider does the average farmer with a barrel or two in his cellar drink every day? He makes laws for others but not for himself.

## State Wide Prohibition

That there is a strong probability that the State will go "dry" on September 14th is indicated by the strenuous efforts now being put forth by the liquor interests to turn the tide the other way. The fact they they are using the daily press in advertising reasons why present conditions should continue is evidence sufficient that already they are beginning to realize that the Christian forces at work in the interest of prohibition are determined to do all that lies within their power to redeem the State from the power and curse of the liquor traffic and place it on a higher plane and make

a fit and desirable place for honorable and progressive people to live in.

And now is the time for the right thinking, peace loving colored man to do well his part and rally to the call and assistance of the forces of righteousness in their titantic struggle with the forces of evil now is the time that he should show the stuff of which he is made and prove that he is not a thing, but a man—a man endowed with reason and fully able to see his opportunity and measure up to its requirements. He should remember that this is not the time for apathy indifference, nor a manifestation of "I don't care what happens" spirit. He should also bear in in mind that the fight is not racial, but one in which black and white need to and should stand shoulder to shoulder and leave no stone unturned the turning of which may bring about the happy end desired.

We now call upon the Colored voters of the State to do their part so well that when the ballots are counted the glad news may be heralded from the mountains to the seaboard that South Carolina is free from the power and curse of the beverage of hell.

**STATE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE CONVENTION.**

**TIME AND PLACE.**

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 16th, 17th, 18th, beginning Tuesday evening at 8 P. M.

Cumberland Street M. E. Church, South, corner of Cumberland and Freemason Street, Norfolk, Virginia. The church is within one block of the Bank Street and also of the Church Street car line.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters will be at the Atlantic Hotel, corner of Main and Granby Streets. Rates for rooms at this hotel are $1.00 per day for a single room, $1.50 for two in a room. Meals can be gotten at restaurants in the vicinity of the hotel at reasonable rates.

RAILROAD RATES.

The Associated Railways have been requested to give the usual reduced rates for such Conventions. Apply at once to your ticket agent for the rate from your station, and if he can not report it to you, ask him to write and find out what the rate will be.

CONVENTION TOPIC:

"Our Great Victory—What Shall We Do With It?"

The Convention will partake of the nature of a great Praise Meeting for the great victory won by the temperance people of the State. But will also address itself to the consideration of the work which lies before us in order to secure substantial results of that victory.

STATE AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Addresses and discussions concerning the legislation needed both for the State of Virginia and for the Nation at large, will occupy much of the time of the Convention.

SOME OF THE SPEAKERS.

Dr. Robt. J. Patterson, familiarly known by Christian workers as "Catch-my-Pal" Patterson, will make one of the principal addresses. Dr. Patterson is a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister of Belfast, Ireland. He has conducted campaigns all over the British Isles to induce men to sign the total abstinence pledge, and 150,000 signed the pledge at his meetings within a year. He is one of the great speakers on the temperance platform; Dr. A. J. Barton, one of the leading ministers of the Southern Baptist Church, a member of National Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, and recently elected State Superintendent of Texas; Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, National Attorney of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who recently appeared in Richmond in the now famous case of the West Virginia Liquor Laws; Mr. E. H. Cherrington, Secretary of Publications of the Anti-Saloon League of America, recognized everywhere as the leading authority on Prohibition facts in this country; Mr. Dan Morgan Smith, for many years National Attorney for the Model License League of Louisville, Kentucky, but who finally recognized the impossibility of reforming the Saloon, and now tells a remarkable story of why he resigned as attorney for the Model License League; Mrs. Margaret Wintringer, of Chicago, Executive Secretary of the National Good Citizenship Movement; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, First Vice President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; men prominent in public life in Virginia, including Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Hon. R. E. Byrd, Hon. Wm. Hodges Mann, Hon. Martin Williams, Hon. John Garland Pollard, Senators C. Harding Walker, John R. Saunders, J. E. West and G. Walter Mapp, all of whom have been intimately associated with temperance legislation; Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, State President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Georgia May Jobson, President of the Woman's Prohibition League of America; Superintendents of cities, counties and districts in the Prohibition campaign; leading ministers and editors also will be present and speak. There will be an abundance of speakers to occupy every moment of the time with interesting and helpful discussions.

# LIQUOR MEN TO FIGHT PROHIBITION WITH BIG COMBINE

NEW YORK WORLD

## State Convention Hopes to Weld Into Giant Corporation All the Industries Allied With Saloon.

27 June 1915

## "NO DIFFICULTY," SAYS M. J. QUINN, HEAD OF RETAILERS.

## Says There Is Vital Distinction Between Regulation and Coercion.

At the annual convention of the New York State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, which begins Tuesday at Utica, action will be taken to bring into one organization all of the industries allied with the liquor business. This means a union of the mineral water makers, icemen, laundrymen, delicatessen dealers, &c. The leaders of the liquor men have concluded that such a body is necessary if they are to resist successfully the assaults on the traffic which are being made by the Prohibitionists.

The delegates will be welcomed by Mayor Smith of Utica. During the sessions addresses will be delivered by Congressmen, State Senators and Assemblymen who are opposed to the Prohibition programme of the Anti-Saloon League and kindred organizations. But the serious work of the convention will be in the direction of organizing all of the industries that are dependent in some measure or other upon the prosperity of the liquor traffic.

Michael J. Quinn, State President of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New York, said yesterday that he believed there will be no difficulty in organizing all of the businesses that derive patronage from the retail liquor men.

"What the convention may do," he said, "I do not know now. That is a matter for the delegates themselves. But it is only natural to expect that we will devise ways and means to protect our interests. Every industry in the world defends itself. Why not the liquir industry, with 27,000 of us paying taxes to State and nation?

**Favor Temperance.**

"The Prohibition extremists sneer at the declaration of the men engaged in the liquor business that we are in favor of temperance. The brewers, wholesalers and distillers have already gone on record in favor of temperance and the retail dealers are in full accord with that position. But there is a vast difference between Prohibition and temperance.

"There is also a vital distinction between reasonable regulation of the traffic and the coercion which some of our Prohibition friends would use to gain their ends. I do not believe and I do not think any sensible, thinking man believes that you can legislate a man or woman into either Prohibition or morality. The best thought of the world is hostile to coercion when it is used to regulate personal habits.

"We had a conspicuous illustration of that in Great Britain recently when the proposition of Lloyd George to regulate the personal liberties of Britons through forcible legislation was badly defeated. And, like the Briton, one thing the American will not tolerate is for the other fellow to dictate to him what he shall eat or drink or wear or how he shall comfort himself as long as he does not interfere with the personal liberty of his neighbor. That is Americanism in the essence, as I see it.

**Promoting Health.**

"It may be news to some good people to know that for some months past the retail liquor dealers of the Greater City have been co-operating with Health Commissioner Goldwater to improve the sanitary and other conditions of the drinking places of the city. Dr. Goldwater has stated that much himself. We are always ready to help when demands are reasonable, but it must be remembered at the same time that New York is unlike any city in the world, because of the cosmopolitan character of its population. We have to consider lots of things when dealing with the different races that make up our population of more than 5,000,000 people.

"We pay more taxes to the National and State Governments than any other industry, in proportion to the capital invested. Under the law passed by the last Legislature the retail liquor dealers of New York State will pay into the treasury $22,500,000 this year. The revenue we get from our business circulates through every channel of trade, real estate, butchers, bakers, icemen, laundrymen and numberless other trade activities that go to make up the composite mass of commerce and industry in the country."

# BAPTISTS HOLD AUNNAL SESSION

## Segregation, Race Discrimination, Poor School Facilities And "Booze" Come In For Severe Arraignment

Segregation, poor school facilities for colored children in the counties and race discrimirations of various kinds were scored in the report of the committee on state of the country at the fifteenth annual session of Cooperative Baptist Convention Friday morning.

The committee on temperance, in its report, declared that the saloon must go and urged the ministers to work for the lessening of the evils of intemperance. Dr. J. R. L. Diggs spoke of the needs of Clayton-Williams University and declared that an educated ministry would be a great asset to the race.

Rev. Dr. William M. Alexander gave an outline of the progress that the Baptists have made in Maryland during the past forty years. Dr. Robert Stuart McArthur president of the World's Baptist Alliance, delivered a sermon on "Crowning Christ of all" at the evening session.

The convention began Monday the day being devoted to the work of the Baptist Young People's Union. The Sunday School auxiliary met Wednesday and Thursday was devoted to the work of the women's auxiliary. The president, Rev. P. C. Neal, delivered his annual address Tuesday, reviewing the progress made by the race and the denomination.

The following officers were re-elected: Rev. P. C. Neal, president; Rev. W. W. Allen, Rev. R. B. H. Green and Rev. R. B. Ward, vice presidents; J. Arthur Jones, recording secretary; Rev. David Bryant, corresponding secretary; Rev. W. M. Alexander, treasurer, and Rev. D. G. Mack, chairman of the executive board.

Temperance—1915

# SAYS LIQUOR AND NEGRO FORM SINGLE PROBLEM

Cecil Chesterton.

## Cecil Chesterton Opposed to Prohibition and Says South Enacted It to Keep Liquor from the Negro—Likes Our Political Methods, Although Impractical for England.

Perhaps it was just as well that the British embassy at Washington formally disavowed Cecil Chesterton, who lectured in Boston a few days ago. The formal statement that he in no way represented the British government left him free to talk, and allowed him to express his opinions without restraint. As he had already stated that his remarks had no official significance, the disavowal was not necessary, but as a matter of international politeness it was well meant and well done. However, Mr. Chesterton talked with great freedom of what he saw in this country, and if his views are unofficial, they are none the less interesting.

He was asked, of course, his opinion of our experiment in democracy, and his reply will be pleasing to American vanity.

"It is a most successful experiment," he said. "Of course, you are more democratic than we are in England, you could not well be less. The party system, which has worked such harm in England, does not seem in America to be so iron-bound a thing. Its elasticity keeps it from being used to perpetuate oppression. Such fusions as you have over here, when the Republicans and Democrats of a city unite to defeat a ring of corrupt politicians, are unknown in England.

"But, of course, you can scarcely help having a democratic country. The greatest expression of democratic principles ever made, the most definite and illuminating statement, is the Declaration of Independence. That great wave of humanitarian sentiment which swept over the world late in the 18th century brought with it the French Revolution and the establishment of the United States of America. And no country founded on the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence can avoid being democratic.

### South Has Great Question

The Negro and prohibition were the two things that interested him most in the South and he considers them as really one question, there at least.

"Of course I am absolutely opposed to the theory of prohibition in general," he said, "as an interference with personal liberty, anti-social and undemocratic. But I see that in the South the case is a special one. It really is an aspect of the Negro problem.

"When I was in the South, I read some novels about the Negro problem that had been recommended to me—the works of Thomas Dixon. I read them as I read Disraeli, leaving out the story and paying attention only to the arguments. They seemed to show me this one thing, at any rate, that the South had not yet solved the Negro problem. In the South the people said to me when I asked them about it, 'Yes we have solved the Negro problem!' And they said it with a fervor that showed that they had not really solved it. It seems to me that repatriation of the Negroes might be a solution, and yet I have no answer to those who say that repatriation is fantastic and impossible. The lynchings and burnings, show that the relations between the races are not properly adjusted, for where there is cruelty there is always terror.

"I am inclined to agree with those students of the question who say that the Negro ought not to have been admitted to citizenship. The argument that the Negro should be admitted to all the privileges of the republic because he was wronged by being brought here against his will as a slave seems to me to have no moral or ethical foundation.

### Cites Moral Code Example.

"Suppose a man leads an immoral life for a long time and then reforms and becomes a good citizen. Certainly there is absolutely no moral code which would compel him then to marry any woman with whom he had immoral relations before his change of heart.

"The situation regarding the Negroes is similar, I think. Undoubtedly slavery was an evil thing. Sir John Hawkins, or whoever it was that first brought slaves to America, did a wrong which the Americans of this generation are paying for. But after the slaves were freed there was no logic in the argument that they should be given the franchise as a recompense for having been slaves.

"Great and many as are England's sins," continued Mr. Chesterton, "I hope that she may never have to pay for any of them as America is paying for Negro slavery. For there is a certain poetic justice about it. The early Americans sinned in keeping slaves, so their descendants suffer by having to bear this burden. And they have actually to curtail their own liberty for the Negro's sake; in order to keep the Negroes from drinking they must pass prohibitory laws that bind themselves also.

"But these prohibition laws seem to produce an atmosphere that is most unwholsome; they do not stop drinking, but they make it something secret and shameful. Apparently, the drug stores are the great places for drinking in some southern prohibition towns; they are great, ornate, elaborately furnished places evidently not intended for the sale of medicaments, but for convivial intercourse.

### American Magazines Superior.

Mr. Chesterton greatly admires the American magazines. "Most of them are better than ours, I think," he said. "They are much handsomer and the quality of their contents is, as a rule, higher. I like the newspapers, but it seems to me that the headlines rather defeat their own purposes. When everything is headed with huge type nothing is conspicuous, and it is difficult to find any item of news in which he may be interested."

Although Mr. Chesterton likes American people, trains, hotels, magazines, food, drinks, and most other things American, he had something not altogether favorable to say about certain phases of American culture.

"I have been somewhat surprised," he said, "to find that in a young, strong country like America there is to be found the slightest trace of that sickly sort of literature and art called 'decadent.' When a country is old and worn out, then such things as aestheticism and futureism and the rest of the rubbish are more or less to be expected. But they are not to be expected in a country that is young and fresh and healthy."

## PROHIBITION.

Spokane 3/12/15

It is the bounden duty of every loyal citizen of the state to assist the law in carrying out its prohibition policy, that we might have prohibition that prohibits. But simply passing the law does not prohibit. Eternal vigilence on the part of every foe to this enemy of the human race will be necessary in order that it might be effective. To excuse the illegal traffic of a thing so damaging, either directly or indirectly, to all the people on account of the revenue to be obtained therefrom, for any cause, is to acknowledge the superiority of evil over good, which is a fallacy. To reach the desired results, however, we believe that it will be a matter of education rather than prohibition. A man, clothed in his right mind, instinctively resents the you-shall-not idea, feeling that he, as a rational being, should be left in freedom to choose whom he will serve. As early as practicable children should be trained that "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." It will be far better, more effective and permanent to have people trained to abstain from the use of the liquor habit because of its evil effects than to have them abstain from it because it has been placed beyond their reach—prohibition. Freedom of choice is the divine right of every man; but he should be trained in childhood to choose that which is right.

# "DRYS" WIN IN ST. MARYS COUNTY

### Colored Vote Determining Factor in Eliminating Saloons in Stronghold of Liquor Interests.

Leonardtown, Md., August 5.—St. Mary's county went "dry" in a hotly contested election Tuesday, the "drys" winning out by a majority of 553 votes.

The whites made vigorous campaign, but no less vigorous was that made colored ministers against the continuance of the saloon. The "wets" thought that they could control the majority of the colored votes, but effective work brought the big majority of colored people into the "dry camp."

Every district in the county was canvassed, meetings being held in halls at cross roads and in stores. L. Branch and Revs. D. D. Turpeau, W. A. C. Hughes, E. S. Williams and W. C. Garner were the speakers at the colored meetings. They attacked the liquor interests as being inimical to the progress of the race, pointed out the economic and moral disadvantages of being a user of strong drinks and urged that the money spent in drink be used in looking after the needs of individuals.

Feeling ran so high here that Drs. Hughes and Turpeau were threatened with violence, and Mr. Branch and Rev. Garner had to fight it out with a crowd of drunks at Chaptico.

The law abolishing the saloon goes into effect next May and is believed to be a godsend to the county.

The W. C. T. U.

Meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held at Bank Street Baptist Church at 6 o'clock, Friday evening [illegible]. Members are urged to influence their acquaintances to attend and to join. Men are invited to become honorary members. Mrs. John Riley Dungee, President; Mrs. Kattie Harris, Sec.

## NUMBER OF DRY STATES DOUBLED

JOHN BARLEYCORN must be beginning to suspect that he is an "undesirable citizen," remarks one writer, so many States have now forbidden him the premises. With Iowa's return to the "dry" column and Idaho and Utah's enactment of prohibition laws, he finds himself outlawed in nineteen of the forty-eight States of the Union. No less impressive is the rapidity with which this inhospitable attitude has developed among State legislatures, especially in the South and West. "A year ago," as the Evanston *Union Signal*, national organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, reminds us, "nine States were white on the prohibition map," where to-day the number is doubled. Nor does this tell the whole story, since prohibition legislation is well advanced on the road toward enactment in several other States, notably South Carolina and Montana, while in the East we find Vermont greatly extending its "dry" territory and considering the submission of the State-wide prohibition question to the voters. In the opinion of *The American Issue* (New York), "the probabilities are that before the various legislatures now in session adjourn, twenty-one States will have prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages." This organ of the Antisaloon League goes on to say:

"Of course there is always the possibility of some unforeseen situation arising to defeat what looks like a 'sure thing,' in matters of legislation and elections; but this is true, that even if Prohibition fails in the above-mentioned States, the present situation in each of them forecasts the utter rout of the liquor forces at no very distant time."

The return of Iowa to the "dry" ranks was effected last month by the repeal of the Mulct Law, and we may infer from the following paragraphs in *The New Republic* (Prohibition, Westerville, Ohio) that another relapse is improbable:

"In 1883, the people of Iowa adopted a Prohibition amendment to their constitution which was later annulled by the courts.

"Then the legislature passed a statutory law, but the people were not ready for it and did not back it up with proper enforcement. The notorious 'Mulct Law' followed, permitting any county to violate the prohibition law upon petition of 65 per cent. of its voters.

"Now things are different. The churches of the State are efficiently organized over the State through the Antisaloon League and the law has been enforced in the dry districts. That prepared the way for the action of the legislature last week in repealing the Mulct Law, and the old prohibitory law therefore automatically comes into effect.

"Local prohibition, backed up by the people and the League, has prepared the way for prohibition that prohibits."

While the repeal of the Mulct Law aroused vigorous opposition in the river counties and alongthat it was accomplished by "th the western border of the State,star-chamber methods of the legis and while some papers agreedlative committee on temperance, with the Boone *News-Republican*the Marshalltown *Times-Republi can* is convinced that "it was honestly and squarely done by the representatives of the State in conformity with the sentiment of the State at large." The saloons already doing business in the State are given nearly a year of grace—until January 1, 1916,—to o put their affairs in order.

In Idaho also the new prohibition law goes into effect on he 1st of next January, the date being the same as that fixt for the neighboring States of Oregon and Washington.

A revulsion against saloons and the liquor traffic such as that of 1914 and 1915 is not altogether new in this country, as the Indianapolis *News* reminds us:

"Sixty years ago nine Northern States went 'dry' in a single year. These later all lapsed, and in 1907, out of the eighteen that had tried the experiment only three—Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota—retained prohibition. The present movement is, however, probably without precedent in strength and scope. It has affected not only this country, which has lately witnessed a majority vote in the National House of Representatives for a prohibition amendment, but it has touched such countries as Russia, with its edict of total prohibition, and France, where steps have recently been taken by the Government to stop the drinking of absinthe. The present movement is also different from others that have preceded it, in that it emphasizes alcohol's effect upon efficiency as well as upon morals."

### LESSONS FROM THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MEETING.

There were a great many lessons which we learned from the Atlantic City meeting of the anti-Saloon forces. One thing which impressed us was the lesson which St. Paul tried to teach many years ago—"This one thing I do." There was a great group of people of one accord, with one mind, with One Purpose, and that purpose was the banishment of the saloon and the liquor traffic from our country.

With this one purpose there was Great Enthusiasm. Practically every speaker, and we heard nearly twenty-five of them, was a master of his subject. Only one person used notes. Every one gave the impression that he was filled to the brim with the subject he was discussing.

Then we were impressed with the Courage. Men who had been fighting for forty years, men who had suffered defeat after defeat, and yet whose courage was not daunted, joined with the younger men to inspire them with courage in order to press on to victory.

Then there was **Faith in God.** We have visited very few meetings which were not directly ecclesiastical where there were so many laymen who expressed an abiding faith in God. They seemed to be willing to fight because they had the assurance that God is with them.

And then there was **Sacrifice.** Men and women had come two and three thousand miles, and left their business in order to tell of their victories at home and get encouragement for new battles, and they were willing to give of their funds. A subscription was started for two million dollars in order to fight the saloon.

We were greatly impressed with this, and of course these lessons were drawn for the benefit of the fight which the colored man must make in this country. The twin evil with the saloon is prejudice; second, bigotry and class hate. Indeed, if there is any problem in this country which is most ungodly, it is the problem of racial prejudice.

To-day, race prejudice controls the church; it controls, to a large extent, the state; it controls business; it controls the public school system; it controls the press; it controls practically every avenue of life—the sentiment being, give no Negro opportunity.

If we are going to win, we may well learn the lessons from the Anti-Saloon League, whose cause was, fifty years ago, quite as unpopular as ours. We need to be of one accord, with one mind and one purpose, possessed of great enthusiasm; faith in God, and the willingness to sacrifice.

"Heretofore the colored people have been practically abandoned by the great educational forces, to the destructive influence of the liquor trade," says Dr. J. N. C. Coggins, Field Secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In calling attention to the deplorable influence of whiskey upon the Negroes, he says: "Three-fourths of all the crimes among Negroes can be traced to liquor, and their poverty is largely increased by the use of strong drink. In Orange county, South Carolina, in September, $27,000 was spent in the dispensaries; in October, $32,000, and in the same month in Florence county, $54,000; a total of $113,000 in three months. Three-fourths of this was spent by the colored people."

On two occasions during his year's work Dr. Coggins addressed mass meetings of white people; once at the Opera House in Harriman, Tennessee, and once in a theater at Marion, Virginia. At both of these meetings great crowds of white people declared their interest in the effort to free the colored people of the South from the exploitation of brewers and distillers.

From ..... TELEGRAM, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Published at .....

Date .....

## The Colored Man and the Saloon

IF the colored man does not vote dry because of the discrimination against him in the average saloon he should do so as a matter of self-preservation.

Liquor is back of practically every bit of mob violence perpetrated in this country. It kindles the flame which leaps high whenever life has been taken and under its influence there comes an enraged cry for blood. Justice is not allowed to take its course in such cases, for justice and booze have nothing in common.

Mobs are always staged in wet towns and the wetter the town the bigger the mobs.

When mob investigations take place the trial almost invariably leads to some saloon where irresponsibles have drunk themselves into the belief that it is up to them to take over the functions of the court and executioner. The rights of no man, white or black, are regarded when Judge Lynch holds court in some doggery where squirrel whisky is dispensed to men and boys alike. If a case of mob violence was ever reported from a dry town, we have no recollection of it.

Temperance – 1915

## THE NINETEENTH DRY STATE

SWUNG INTO THE PROHIBITION COLUMN by a vote of two and one-half to one, South Carolina makes the whole South east of the Mississippi River "dry," excepting Louisiana and Florida, which causes the Springfield *Republican* to remark that in the "immense sections" of the United States now under prohibition régime the effects of the policy "may be studied to some advantage, particularly if the Webb-Kenyon Federal liquor law concerning the interstate transportation of liquor successfully stands attack in the courts on its constitutionality." But because a provision of South Carolina's new law permits the importation of liquor for personal consumption, many skeptical observers think that the State will be prohibition in little more than name and that "everybody who has the slightest knowledge of the ropes will get all the liquor he can pay for." The "drys" carried forty-two out of forty-four counties, we learn from press dispatches, while the city of Charleston went against prohibition by a vote of ten to one. The ballots cast numbered 60,000, which is said to be a light vote as compared to a Democratic primary on account of general election requirements, the voters being called on to show paid-up tax receipts and registration certificates." The law goes into effect on January 1, 1916, and, as is stated by various journals, it "marks the termination of the dispensary system established by Governor Ben Tillman twenty-two years ago." The dispensary system, we are reminded, abolished the saloons and substituted a State-managed series of places where liquor was sold in sealed packages "not to be opened on the premises," and the resultant profits were divided between the State, county, and municipality. Charges of corrupt mismanagement brought about a modification of the law in 1907, by which the voters of each county were permitted to choose between prohibition and a county dispensary. Two years ago seven new counties came out for the dispensary under this law, observes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and "now the State goes out of the booze business for good." To some outside onlookers who question the eventual efficacy of South Carolina's electoral decision the Columbia *State* says that the "undoubtedly decisive" prohibition majority is sure to "convince the advocates of the sale of liquors in South Carolina of the futility of resistance to the enforcement of the law." In a financial sense, we read, the city of Aiken had, in proportion to its population, "more at stake than any other community of South Carolina south of Columbia," yet it voted "four or five to one" for the abolition of the liquor traffic, altho it has had "the profits of the dispensaries without interruption for years." Columbia itself voted heavily against the dispensaries, observes *The State*, which goes on to say:

"The inference is clear that the electors of South Carolina have not been guided by sordid considerations. They are not afraid of higher taxes if they bring improved morals and manners. The character of South Carolinians has stood successfully a severe test in that the argument of profits has not appealed to them.

"While opposition of the electors to the liquor traffic, however conducted, is written first as the verdict, the secondary verdict is that the dispensary plan of controlling the traffic is a failure. Nine years ago the people spoke their disapprobation of the State dispensary. The county dispensaries have proved infinitely less evil than was that disgraceful institution, but they have been weighed and found wanting. It may be set down as sure that not again will South Carolina consent to the wedlock of government and whisky. The thing was never accomplished in 1892, by consent of the people. They were tricked into it, and, tho the road of escape was long and weary, they are at last free of it for all time."

Furthermore, this journal makes the emphatic statement that it "does not risk saying that prohibition is the final 'solution of the whisky question,'" yet this vote puts the duty to the hand of "honest, manly citizens" to "uphold the law," and it adds:

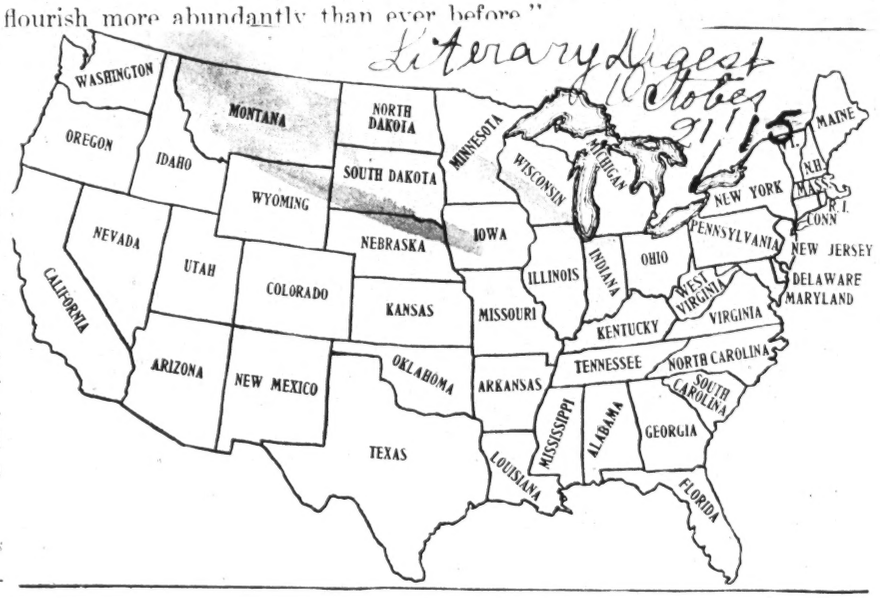
"If any honest man there be who thinks that he can not live where the whisky-traffic is outlawed, he owes it to himself to go, and stand not upon the order of his going, to some land where it is lawful. To remain and encourage, tacitly or actively, an unlawful traffic will be to become a breaker of the law and an enemy of the commonwealth."

*The State* then reprints from the Charleston *News and Courier* what it describes as "frank editorial expressions." Says the Charleston paper:

"What the consequences of prohibition will be only the future can determine. The one thing that is certain is that in Charleston it will not go of its own motion. Let the people who have voted for prohibition understand that clearly now; and let them, if they be wise, direct their energies against the violators of the law, when these spring up, as undoubtedly they will, and not simply sit off and rail at Charleston if the law shall work badly here. An intelligent appreciation of the facts is a prerequisite to progress in a matter of this sort; and a prime fact in this connection is that there does not exist in Charleston now a sentiment against blind tigers strong enough to make their existence precarious. We do not know whether it is possible for such a sentiment to be built up here. That depends in large measure upon the course of events in the State at large as well as upon the course of events in Charleston."

From these remarks *The State* claims that it is fair to infer that "*The News and Courier* would enter no protest against legislation that would enable the people of South Carolina to enforce a statute which the community of Charleston neglected or refused to enforce." Meanwhile *The News and Courier*, on the subject of "Drinking in a Dry State," asks "whether anybody needs the twelve gallons of whisky a year now permitted for personal consumption under the gallon-a-month law."

While the dispensary system has been "condemned in the house of its friends," says the New York *World*, and "so is not likely to find approval elsewhere, one problem common to all prohibition States remains." Noting then that Charleston voted 10 to 1 against prohibition, *The World* adds: "In the face of that sentiment locally it will be easier to enact laws than to enforce them." On the same point the New York *Evening Post* thinks that "there is an evident possibility that the largest city may have to be coerced, as have been Memphis and Nashville in Tennessee." In reply to the assertion made in some quarters that the South Carolina law "can not be evaded by any citizen or any community," the Newark *News* says that if this be true the "Palmetto State will prove an exception to the general rule in American commonwealths that have adopted prohibition." *The Star*, of the same New Jersey city, says that judging from the "kind of liquor-law enforcement that has prevailed in South Carolina since 1893, the blind tigers and conniving officials will flourish more abundantly than ever before."




THE WHITE STATES HAVE STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION LAWS

CHARLESTON UNION ADVERTISER

## BUSINESS WORLD LINED UP AGAINST SALOON, SAYS THIS SPEAKER

ATLANTIC CITY, July 8.—"The saloon is beating a swift retreat before the new watchword of the world's business men—'Efficiency,'" declared Dr. Albert Banks in a speech here today before the Anti-Saloon League convention.

"The time was, not many years ago," said Dr. Banks, "when the forces of big business were solidly arrayed against the prohibition movement. That time now is passed. Three-fourths of the mill accidents of five years ago were traceable to the saloon. When we began legislating against mill accidents—making the owner pay for them—he investigated, and he found that liquor, instead of putting dollars in his pocket, was taking them out, and he lined up with us. He wanted efficiency and he got it—by fighting out the saloon."

### SELF-RESTRAINT.

The taking of the total abstinence pledge by Booker T. Washington in response to the pleadings of Secretary of State Bryan, speaking in New York under the auspices of the National Abstainers' union, will be a surprise to many who have followed Dr. Washington's efforts for the uplifting of the colored race. He has had too many other things to demand his attention for him to make a specialty of advocating temperance. It is a well known fact that the use of liquors by the colored men, whose best friend he has been for many years, is an obstacle that is not easily overcome. He has taught them industry and the value of knowledge, morality and the Christian virtues, and now he has set them an example of self-restraint which is praiseworthy. That what he has done will have a strong influence with the people in whose interests he has devoted his life is sure to result. In this connection mention may be made of the action of Ambassador Page at the court of St. James. Following the example of the English king, henceforth no liquors will be served in the American embassy. Guests of the ambassador have noticed with some surprise the disappearance of the usual wines from the ambassadorial table. It is explained that Mr. Page has decided that he and his household shall abstain from the use of liquors during the war. This is following the example of King George in the royal household. The hopes of the king that what he has done would receive general approval have not been fully realized, although the use of liquors in England has been decreased to some extent.

MAY 3 1915

# SOUTH NEEDS MORE ENERGY AND OPTIMISM. SAYS EDMONDS

**By Richard H. Edmonds,**
**Editor Manufacturers' Record.**

Among the troubles that afflict the south, or burdens that hamper it and hold back its material development as compared with what it ought to achieve, are a few that stand out conspicuously, and while most of them are likewise found in other sections they are not so powerful for evil elsewhere as in the south, because of the greater wealth and material progress and the freedom from the negro question found elsewhere.

The south needs more energy, more driving force, and more self-reliance in business and more sanity in politics than other regions, because of its more backward condition. It has, on the contrary, less of all these things in proportion to population than others. It is, therefore, doubly handicapped. It has many men the equal in energy and ability of any others in the world. Without such men it could never have wrought what has been done. It has many public men of the highest qualities and statesmanship, but the proportion of both is smaller than elsewhere, due in part to the heavy emigration in former years from the south, and to the large negro population. The strong men, therefore, have to carry a double burden of responsibility in business development and in public affairs.

The south has too much rotten politics in county, municipal, state and national affairs. It has too many incompetent and out-of-date county officials who hold position by virtue of a corrupt machine. It has too many men in public life who know no more about business or economic questions than the devil does about paradise.

**South Drinks Too Much.**

The south drinks too much whisky, spending probably $600,000,000 a year or more on alcoholic drinks that ruin body and soul and help to make drunkards who become fit fiends for the devil's work. It likewise wastes undue millions on every variety of so-called soft drinks which, as a whole, benefit neither body nor mind. Around soda fountains gather too many people, young and old, whose aggregate expenditure for unnecessary things that harm rather than help, aggregate many millions of wasted money.

The south, which needs backbone and self-reliance more than any other section, permitted its politicians and some of its papers last fall to pose this section before the world as a land of Lazarus-beggars exposing their sores to the country, because, for a few months, it could not sell its cotton crop at profitable prices. Nothing except the most heroic work and the broadest expenditure of money by everybody interested in the south's advancement will ever efface from the country's mind that lamentable picture of the south as a cringing beggar asking others to give it alms by buying a bale of cotton at 10 cents a pound, when it was selling in the open market at nearly half that price! This is a stain upon the south's character for sturdy self-reliance and strength which it will take years to wash away. And yet it was not the doings of the real south or of the real newspapers of the south. The real south, however, has to carry the burden and wipe out the stains. The stain-makers are busy at some other job for their individual benefit.

**Fights Its Development.**

The south hampers and fights the interests which alone can bring outside capital large amounts to develop its latent resources. Hundreds of thousands of people in the south are lacking profitable employment because of the spirit of hostility which kept from this section capital that could have been brought here in great abundance.

Protection was denounced, not argumentatively, but viciously, as a foe of the south when the south needed a protective tariff far more than any other section. "Give us free trade," said many politicians who knew nothing of what they talked, and "we will compel the 'tariff-maintained iron industry of the north' to move to the south."

Poor, ignorant fellows! Little they knew that a protective tariff was far more essential to the life and growth of the iron industry of the south than to that of other sections.

"We need no ship subsidies, for other nations will carry our commerce cheaper than we could develop our own merchant marine," was the cry of many politicians and many papers, and the unthinking, unheeding mob applauded. The louder the shouting, the more vigorous the ranting against those forces that alone could develop all our broad, yea, our limitless potentialities, the wilder the applause by those who blindly preferred to follow blind leaders into the ditch.

**By Way of Illustration.**

A true story aptly illustrates the tale. A young preacher, rather noted for his ability to make a noise with his mouth, when he started on his ministry was given a bit of advice to this effect: "Whenever you get stage-fright and lose the thread of your sermon, just pound on the pulpit and shout and keep on pounding and shouting until you yet your bearings again, and then some good old sister will come up and pat you on the shoulder and tell you what a great sermon you preached." Shortly after this the young preacher was asked to supply the pulpit of a very important church one day. He was embarrassed by the situation, and in the midst of his sermon suddenly forgot his story, but remembering the advice, he pounded first on one side of the pulpit and then on the other, and shouted out words that had no connection though they sounded big. Presently the thread of his sermon came back to him and when he left the pulpit at the close of the service a good brother, not "some good old sister," patted him on the shoulder and said: "That was a great sermon, brother; I didn't know it was in you to preach like that."

Many of our public men in local, state and national affairs have pounded and yelled when they had nothing to say—often they started their mouth agoing and then forgot to stop it; and the unthinking crowd patted them on the shoulder and yelled themselves hoarse in approval without one clear idea as to what had been said, or as to how little truth was in it. The real constructive leaders, the upbuilders of the south who are carrying its business and financial burdens, often grow weary under such circumstances and say to themselves, 'What's the use trying to save a people who blindly follow such political demagoguery?"

**It Can Be Saved.**

Nevertheless, the south must be saved from its own blind leaders—its real men, its strong papers, and its great business interests must once more come to the front as never before and take on new courage and with redoubled energy seek to broaden southern development and bring in new capital and new people, and thus strengthen the hands of those who are making a great fight to redeem this section from the evils that burden it and carry it forward to a far higher plane of material and educational advancement. The goal is worthy of the highest aspirations and the most untiring energy of everyone who realizes the unlimited potentialities of this favored land.

The "buy-a-bale-at-10-cents" movement last fall, which placarded the whole nation with please to "help the south," has cost this section many tens of millions of dollars. Every daily paper in the south has felt its influence in lessened outside business because people of other sections thought the south was too poor to buy anything; every railroad has felt it, every merchant and manufacturer has had lessened profits by reason of it, and hundreds of thousands of laborers have had to pay some of the penalty. Heroic work alone can now turn the situation and put the south back where it stood in the world's estimation before the cry "Please help the south" had made its deep and lasting impression on other sections.

Redoubled energy and enterprise, optimism in action and not in words only, and broad expenditures by individual business concerns in liberal home advertising and by cities, states and corporations, despite the present conditions and in face of these conditions, is now more necessary than at any time since 1865.

Are the people and the corporations of the south broad enough to measure up to the situation?

## Home Work for Reform

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S belief that the most effective foe of the liquor evil is the moral training of the people has a wide application. When the people are ready for reform they get it. The reason why the word "reformer" is sometimes spoken sarcastically is that men occasionally make the mistake of regarding new law and reform as synonymous. The terms are far from meaning the same thing. Law is properly the organization and regulation of reform. Reform exists among the people before it is entered on the statute books. There is still something for the home, the school and the church to do in solving the social problems of America—and of Philadelphia.

## WANTS TO SAVE COLORED MEN.

**Dr. Drew and Other Pastors to Represent Negroes in Court.**

A national alliance of colored clergymen, having for its object the substitution of gospel for whisky, is to be organized the latter part of March by Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, according to a statement made yesterday.

Rev. Drew made the first official step in the movement last Wednesday, when he appeared before Judge Pugh, in District Police Court, and successfully pleaded for and secured the release of Mellie Walker, colored, of 936 P street northwest, who was being tried on charges of intoxication. Walker kept his promise to the court by joining the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church Wednesday night.

Rev. Drew has interested practically every colored minister in the District. All colored men being tried for intoxication or vagrancy will be represented by a pastor of a District church. If they are released by the court, efforts will be made to find employment for them.

## TO TELL OF NEGRO DRY WORK

**National W. C. T. U. Organizer Will Give Three Speeches in St. Paul Today.**

The work being done by the W. C. T. U. among the negroes of the United States will be discussed today in a series of lectures by Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson of Texarkana, Tex., national organizer of the union among negroes.

She will speak at the Zion Presbyterian church, Farrington and St. Anthony avenue, at 11 A. M., following which she will address the Sunday school of the Memorial Baptist church, Rice street and Fuller avenue. This talk will begin at 1 P. M. In the evening she will occupy the pulpit of the St. James African Methodist church, Jay and Fuller streets.

Tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Peterson will be entertained by the St. Paul Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. She will then open a series of addresses in Minneapolis.

## COLORED W. C. T. U. OF STATE MEETS TODAY

The Coroled Women's Christian Temperance union of Tennessee will meet in annual session at the St. Paul A. M. E. church on Fourth avenue this morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance is expected to be a large one, and delegates will be present from the various cities and towns of the state.

Sessions will be held today, Thursday and Friday, and an interesting and inspiring program has been prepared for the annual meeting. Mrs. Meda Taylor, Mrs. Rose Nipher and other local white women prominent in temperance circles are scheduled to assist the colored women in their effort to make the sessions to be held here successful. Day sessions will be held beginning at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day, and the night sessions are expected to be particularly beneficial and interesting to those who will attend.

Thursday night will be loyal temperance legion night, when a most interesting program is also to be carried out, and on Friday night the meeting will be closed with a suitable program and demonstration for national constitutional prohibition. Some of the best known temperance advocates of both races are expected to be heard during the sessions, and various topics of interest to the cause of the white ribboners will be discussed.

## Fight Is Waged on Colored Men's Club

**The council did one good piece of work Tuesday night when it put an extra tax of $1,000 on places that serve liquor to women. Councilman Pitt led in the assault on the evil and was supported by Major Fuxton.**

A mass meeting will be held by the colored people of this city at the Dreamland Rink, corner of Central avenue and East Fifteenth street, Sunday afternoon at 2:30, for the purpose of suppressing the negro social clubs and pool halls which they claim are being run day and night without any restriction and where the sale of liquor and gambling are being carried on in defiance of the law.

Temperance, etc. - 1915

Columbia S. C. Record

JUL 27 1915

**Home Work for Reform.**

Booker T. Washington's belief that the most effective foe of the liquor evil is the moral training of the people has a wide application. When the people are ready for reform they get it. The reason why the word 'reformer" is sometimes spoken sarcastically is that men occasionally make the mistake of regarding new law and reform as synonymous. The terms are far from meaning the same thing. Law is properl ythe organization and regulation of reform. Reform exists among the people before it is entered on the statute books. There is still something for the home, the school and the church to do in solving the social problems of America—and of Philadelphia —Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

TOPEKA, KAN.

CAPITAL

APR 5 1915

## COLORED WOMEN PLAN TO ORGANIZE A W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the city federation of colored women's clubs was held at the Second Baptist church. The "lookout" committee reported little distress at this time. The colored policewoman, Mrs. S. F. Malone gave a report of needy ones she had found. A committee was appointed to look after one family. A speaker gave a short talk.

It was announced that a movement had started to organize a W. C. T. U. among the colored women. Mrs. W. M. Tyler sang a solo. The Oriental and Carnation Art clubs served luncheon. The executive board of the federation will meet April 14 with Mrs. Birdie Taylor, 1159 Lane street. Mrs. Etta M. Jackson is president of the organization.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

JUN 22 1915

**Negroes to Hear Local Option Plea**

A meeting to arouse interest in local option among the colored citizens of Philadelphia will be held tonight in Varick Temple, 19th and Catharine streets. The speakers will be the Rev. T. A. Hess, a German-English preacher; Horace Geiger, the Rev. H. W. Tope, G. Edward Dickerson, Charles Fred White and B. C. Collier. Dr. S. L. Crothers will preside.

MAY 25 1915

**ORDINANCE AFFECTS NEGROES**

Hermitage, Ark., May 25.—Strict sobriety will be encouraged in this town. The council has passed an ordinance that any negro caught on the streets intoxicated or any negro boy under 15 out after cu[illegible]ngs at 8 o'clock p. m., will be d[illegible] the vat the next morning. And the town boasts of the best dipping vat in Bradley County.

Temperance – 1915

# Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Its Work Among Negroes

By the Rev. J. N. C. Co

Field Secretary

One could not sit in the great Auditorium of Young's Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., witness the scene and hear the speeches and addresses delivered at the Anti-Saloon League Convention, without being impressed with the fact that the Temperance movement in America is gathering momentum with every day and week. It was a gathering, to say the least, of seven thousand people. It was made up of Bishops, Clergymen, College Presidents, Senators, Congressmen, Lawyers, Politicians, Business Men, Philanthropists, Editors, Lawmen, and men of every business and profession.

The Anti-Saloon League Convention was a gratifying success and its far-reaching influence will greatly add to the attainment of the object for which the league is so earnestly striving, namely, nation-wide prohibition.

Delegates were present from many sections of the country; and speakers, whose names are household words, delivered able and eloquent addresses. These addresses were given with a conviction which profoundly impressed all who heard them that the time is rapidly approaching when the baneful influence of the liquor traffic will be unknown in our land, and all who live within our far-flung boundaries will be free from the dreadful curse. Speakers have seldom had the privilege of delivering more ennobling and optimistic sentiments to more receptive audiences.

Every utterance prophetic of the downfall of liquor and of the coming of universal prohibition was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Almost every man left the meetings with the feeling that national prohibition is an assured blessing, and with the determination that he would do his part in hastening the day of its coming.

Dr. Homer W. Tope said: "We have it on the authority of the Liquor Dealers' Association that if the churches were fully aroused and actively engaged in this warfare, as she is able with her membership to wage it, she could hang up on every saloon door in this country in the next five years the sign "To let," and on every bar in the United States in the same period, "For Sale, as Junk, for lack of further use."

But, great as the meeting was, and lasting as its influence will be, there was a weak joint in its armor, an unguarded spot which cannot be ignored nor overlooked, and toward which the poison quiver of the enemy will be directed —the lack of the presence of the Negro was apparent on all sides. The Anti-Saloon League did not appeal to the Negro; he was intentionally overlooked, even the colored leaders in the city where the Convention was held were not invited nor their aid solicited. There were not two dozen Negroes in attendance as delegates to the Convention. The Brewer and the Distiller are too wise to overlook this glaring mistake on the part of their foes. The reason for the failure to recognize the Negro was accounted for on the ground that the Anti-Saloon League is a Non-Partisan Political organization, and hitherto the Negro has been considered a nonentity for the most part in the body politic.

The task to free the Negro from the curse of the Liquor Traffic has both, by providence and circumstances, fallen to the Methodist Episcopal Church, which, thanks be to Almighty God, has assumed it aggressively. What it needs in the performance of this herculean effort is more money.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Temperance Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, has summoned the church to a desperate charge upon the last grand entrenchment of the Liquor Traffic at the South. For here the Liquor Traffic has entrenched, and its embattlements are well nigh impregnable.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, with prophetic vision, keenly alert to the highest interest of her Negro constituency and the teeming millions of the colored people at the South, has entered aggressively upon a campaign of education in direct and simple ways of accomplishing specic ends. And, just here we would have it clearly understood that the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the only agency at work among the many millions of my people save what little is being done by the W. C. T. U. The church thus comes to the rescue of all denominations among Negroes: The C. M. E. Church, A. M. E. Baptist, A. M. E. Zion, and all others. And the great wonder is that they have made so little use of the available opportunity to be assisted in giving their people a clearer vision and a higher idea of christian life and service.

The Negro has not reached the highest ethical standards of religion because of his lack of divorcing strong drink from his religion, and I say with shame that liquor drinking has been condoned by the Church to such an extent that it almost has the sanction of religion.

## WHAT ARE THE METHODS OF CAMPAIGN?

The present campaign of the Temperance Society is directed to the accomplishment of the following definite ends: That every Sunday School should be organized. There should be under the third Vice-President of the Epworth League a class trained for service, and the study of temperance literature. Every church should have a temperance committee active and aggressive and in good working order. That every Methodist should be a total abstainer. That every preacher should be on the water-wagon and not allow any one to take his seat. Letters have just been sent from the general office at Topeka, Kansas, to every Sunday School Superintendent, which suggest the proper organization of the Sunday School for temperance work. Definite plans are offered order blanks are enclosed which may be used to secure free supplies for the third and fourth Temperance Sundays.

## METHODIST TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN FREEDMEN AID SCHOOLS

The work of the Temperance Society is further to be carried on by the organization of the Freedmen Aid Schools of the church. Already this work has begun, and as soon as the fall conferences are over Dr. Harry G. McCain, Extension Secretary of the Temperance Society, M. E. Church, plans to come South, and he and I will make an extended tour to all our Freedmen Aid Schools, and will organize them for the study of the Liquor problem and the Oratorical Contest. This work will begin in the Freedmen Aid Schools of the Methodist Church, but it is the ultimate plan of Dr. McCain that this work should extend to all schools of higher learning among our people in the United States. Thus you see great plans are laid for temperance work to be carried on in behalf of the Negroes of the United States.

## AN INTER-DENOMINATIONAL CONFEDERATION

What we need most, as I see it, is a gigantic movement for the crystallization of temperance sentiment. I suggest, therefore, that some time in 1916, there should be held somewhere, to be agreed upon, at the most convenient place, an Inter-Denominational Temperance Federation, of all denomination of Negroes, for the purpose of creating, inspiring, and crystallizing a sentiment backed by the Negroes of America. Such a Convention to be made up of the Negro leaders, men and women of all professions and ranks; Sunday School Superintendents, Christian Endeavors, B. Y. P. U. organizations, Allen Endeavors, Epworth League Workers, and

## NEGROES HEAR RUM FOES

### Speakers at Varick Temple Say Local Option Must Come.

"We intend to keep up this local option fight until we get a chance to deal liquor a knockout blow," declared Horace Geiger, chairman of the Philadelphia Local Option Committee in addressing several hundred colored people in an anti-liquor meeting held last night at Varick Temple, Nineteenth and Catharine streets. "Governor Brumbaugh is with us," continued the speaker. "The Legislature got the better of the first round, but we did not go down for the count. I'm a staunch Republican, and have always been, but if a liquor man should come up on the ticket at the polls I would vote for the Democrat who is against him. We have the names of all who voted against local option at Harrisburg and we're going to defeat them next election."

Mr. Geiger urged the women to use their influence over the men to have them vote for local option as the first step in the eradication of the liquor traffic in the State.

Rev. G. W. Gaines, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., said that it is not a question as to the sale and use of liquor being injurious, but that it is a curse; and he quoted the Scripture in support of his assertion. He contended that we cannot be Christians and support the barrooms. Adopting the "Billy" Sunday method, he called for "hands up" in support of local option and about 300 hands were raised.

Rev. Dr. Hess, who represented Rev. Dr. Homer W. Tope, of the Anti-Saloon League, and J. Jarden Guenther, of the Temperance Union, said that as a boy of 11 years, wounded on the battlefield of Antietam in the Civil War, he was told by the field surgeon that he would die unless he took "quinine and whiskey" to relieve him, but declared the veteran, "I told him that my mother would not approve of the whiskey if she knew it, and I would rather die than take it." He is now 63 years old. "If the women had the vote," added he, "the liquor traffic would go."

Other speakers were Rev. W. A. Ray, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Rev. J. S. Shaw, Salisbury, Md.; Rev. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Varick Church, and Rev. I. B. Walters, of Carlisle, Pa., brother of Bishop Alexander Walters, of the A. M. E. Zion Conference, in session here.

church representatives from the laity up. Such a movement will be well worth its time and investment; the church will be baptized with a new idealism, and the kingdom of God will be hastened as no other movement of a similar kind could give it. What think ye?

Brother Pastors, we can no longer be indifferent nor silent, nor can we excuse ourselves from the task of helping to enlighten our people on the temperance question. There is no one society in the church that will bring larger returns for the investment of time and labor than the organization of the temperance society, in the spreading of its literature. It is well known to every pastor and to all leaders among our people that the Brewers and Distillers from St. Louis, Jacksonville, Chattanooga, and other centers of the Brewer and Distillery interest, are flooding the mails with the advertisement of liquor to our people. No one is too low to be overlooked who has a name and post-office address; no one is too high nor saintly to be overlooked from this infusion of the mail corrupting the mind and heart of the youth, and branding our people with a curse greater than which not even slavery itself dared to boast.

## COLLECTION

Brother Pastor and District Superintendent: A final word as to the collection. It is a joyful delight to contemplate how wonderful the pastor and church have responded to the appeal of the Temperance Society for aid. I will, however, correct a wrong impression which seems to be abroad, because the Commision on Finance and the church have asked for one per cent of all collections, it seems generally understood that among us the Temperance Society is a "dollar-society," and when a brother has given one dollar he has ended his mission. Permit me to say that I cannot raise one word of complaint against the support that the Temperance Society has received from our colored constituency. The Central office at Topeka applauds what we have done, but in order to retain the grounds already gained we should put forth great efforts and make greater sacrifice than ever before.

A statement of the following statistics of the twenty colored conferences and their contribution to the cause will show just the position and interest that each conference has manifested. These statistics indicate the rising temperature of interest in the Society from the time of the appointment of your humble servant as temporary secretary in June, 1913, to the present time. The Commission on Finance has asked Fifty Thousand Dollars from the general church for the support of the Temperance Society. Of this amount Two Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars have been apportioned to our colored conferences. The followiing table of statistics will show just how much our conferences have contributed to this cause up to date:

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Carolina..... | ..... | $81.25 | $59.00 |
| South Carolina..... | ..... | 51.00 | 35.00 |
| S. Fla. Mis. ..... | ..... | 16.15 | ..... |
| Tennessee ..... | $20.00 | 77.00 | ..... |
| Texas ..... | 1.00 | 63.00 | 44.00 |
| Upper Mississippi.. | ..... | 51.00 | 93.00 |
| Washington ..... | 90.00 | 17.00 | 219.00 |
| Atlanta ..... | 41.00 | 96.00 | ..... |
| Florida ..... | 2.00 | 51.00 | 15.00 |
| Central Alabama ... | 18.93 | 42.00 | ..... |
| Central Missouri .. | 15.00 | 59.00 | 36.00 |
| Lexington ..... | 45.00 | 65.00 | 75.00 |
| Lincoln ..... | 1.00 | 31.00 | 20.00 |
| Little Rock ..... | 5.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 |
| Louisiana ..... | 7.00 | 66.00 | 56.00 |
| Mississippi ..... | 16.00 | 38.00 | 84.00 |
| Delaware ..... | 110.00 | 137.00 | 145.00 |
| East Tennessee .... | 22.95 | 57.50 | ..... |
| West Texas ..... | 21.00 | 34.00 | ..... |
| Savannah ..... | 7.64 | 10.00 | ..... |

Baltimore Md American

May 1915

## NEGRO BISHOP WITH BRYAN

### Approves His Attitude on Liquor Question in This Country.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 21.—All interest was centered in the election of delegates to the next General Conference which meets in Louisville, Ky., May, 1916, at today's session of the Philadelphia and Baltimore African Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference, which was spirited throughout, as there were a number of candidates in the field.

The election practically consumed the greater part of the session. While there were six delegates to be elected more than 50 were voted for on the first ballot. Those chosen were G. M. Oliver, W. D. Battle and W. C. Brown, Washington, D. C.; E. H. Curry, Media, Pa.; Logan Johnson, Washington, D. C., and S. Q. Swann, Williamsport, Pa.

Bishop Walters, in his annual address to the Conference, declared that the negro church should help make this a saloonless nation by 1920. "They may criticise Secretary William J. Bryan as much as they want to, but I am with him," said the Bishop, "in his attitude against liquor in this country." After briefly referring to the growth and development of the church, Bishop Walters said in part:

"Notwithstanding the clamors by the jingoes of the country for intervention in Mexico on the part of the United States, we still have peace. At times since our last meeting it appeared that war with Mexico was inevitable, but through the leadership of President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and the sane counsel of the statesmen and editors of the country we have escaped thus far.

"I am of the opinion that when the European conflict is ended the world will see a higher civilization, a nobler brotherhood and a purer Christianity as to its practice; that when the smoke of battle has cleared away the black man of the world will be in a better position, will be more humanely treated, recognized according to his worth as an equal to any man, unrestricted in rights, unscorned by this hellish prejudice, and accorded his just praise for his part in the Christianity and affairs of the world from the time Simon, the Cyrenian, bore the cross of Christ to the present stage of our activity in the contributing to every phase of civilization."

## *Prohibition Is Resulting In Fewer Negro Convicts In West Virginia Prison*

Constitution

Moundsville, W. Va., December 4.—According to Warden M. Z. White, of the state penitentiary here, the number of negro prisoners in that institution has decreased 8 per cent since the enactment of the prohibition law, and the number of incoming negro prisoners is decreasing in even greater proportion. Of fifteen culprits received last week from the southern part of the state, which formerly provided the bulk of the negroes, only one was of that race, while during the past year McDowell county, which has a large negro population, sent only seven negroes to the penitentiary. Heretofore from 20 to 25 were sent at each term of court.

## *WAR ON DRINK PLANNED BY SOUTHERN NEGROES*

Constitution 2-25-15

The officers of the Southern Negro Anti-Saloon Federation met here yesterday to arrange plans for the publication of literature in the form of tracts on the evil of strong drink and associated evils, such as gambling, brothels, profanity and indolence, for general distribution among the masses of the race throughout the south. The nego colleges will be largely looked to to produce the literature by competitive writings by their graduates and undergraduates.

The officers atending the meeting are Rev. Alexander S. Jackson, of Dallas, Texas, the president; Bishop H. M. Turner, chairman of the literature committee; Bishop J. S. Flipper, treasurer, with the following other members of the executive committee of the federation: Drs. E. R. Carter, P. James Bryant, Rev. J. A. Bush, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, dean of Gammon Theological seminary; Drs. E. P. Johnson, F. R. Sims and W. A. Fountain, president of Morris Brown university. Rev. Dr. J. A. Rush was selected chairman of the committee on ways and means.

## Colored Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A meeting full of enthusiasm and interest was held by the W. C. T. U. Sunday, March 29th, at Howard Congregational Church. A splendid audience was present. A most excellent program was rendered by the Young People's Branch of Fisk University. Mesdames Scribner and Haynes presided. The dangerous effects of alcoholic liquor was shown by a chart talk by Miss Colton. Misses Coleman and Anderson rendered beautiful solos which delighted the audience. Recitations by Messrs. Anderson, Livingstone and Miss Lewis were very impressive and made friends for the Temperance cause. We are now making preparation to entertain the Temperance State Convention in June. It will be remembered that it met here last year. The business meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at 612 Gay street, the headquarters of Fireside Schools, the first Wednesday night in the month. A large attendance is desired. Business of importance will be considered.

MRS. J. W. SEXTON, President.
MRS. J. E. BRITT, Secretary.
MISS FLORENCE BURNETT, Evangelical Superintendent.
MRS. E. B. LOOPER. Reporter.

Wilmington, Del.

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## COLORED PREACHERS FOR LOCAL OPTION

The preachers meeting of the Delaware Annual Conference, was held on Monday in the Union A. M. E. Church at Twelfth and French streets, with Bishop B. T. Ruley, D. D., presiding. Bishop P. A. Bowlden, D. D., of the Alabama Conference, was present.

There was a general discussion on a motion to hold an hour's service of prayer for peace. No action was taken on the motion.

The Rev. D. W. Smith, P. E. of Media, Pa., and the Rev. Asbury Smith of West Chester, Pa., endorsed a resolution favoring local option which resolution met the approval and received the support of the Rev. H. T. Ryder and W. H. Gary.

Bishop Ruley appointed Dr. Albert Price special correspondent for the Delaware Conference and chairman of the important committee on the "State of the country."

The various churches reported the Easter collections which were far in excess of any previous years. The arrangements were perfected for the session of the annual conference which is to be held in the Grace Union Memorial Church, Nineteenth Federal streets, Philadelphia, on April 27.

The Rev. Charles Brown of Baltimore, Md., made a pleasing address.

Bishop Ruley spoke in high terms of Mrs. Meta Body, of the Industrial